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Mongolia

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International Conference To Review Constitution

92P50028A Ulaanbaatar *THE MONGOL MESSENGER* in English 9 Sep 91 p 1

[Article by D. Ariunbold: "The Role of the New Constitution"]

[Text] This is the theme of an international conference which will open in Ulaanbaatar on 9-13 September. The conference is sponsored by the Mongolian Parliamentary Group jointly with the State Small Hural and the Draft Constitution Commission.

This conference is being called for a number of reasons. First, it would be a testimony of the irreversibility of the process of restructuring and renewal in this country as the new draft Constitution includes a number of novelties related to state structure, political system, guarantees of basic human rights and freedoms, and reflects those changes which have been outlined toward a market-based economy. The draft would be a fundamental document which will define the future of the Mongolian society with a humane, fair and law-governed state.

On the other hand, the conference participants will draft unofficial recommendations and not instructions, containing a competent analysis of its letters and articles. This, to a certain measure, is to become that information base which the MPs will have to consider during the discussion of the draft of the State Yassa at the Congress of the Great People's Hural this November.

This conference with the participation of top experts from different countries is being organized in view of the fact that the opinions and evaluations regarding the draft Constitution, expressed in the course of nationwide discussion vary greatly. The recommendations and evaluations by these experts are called upon to provide answers to the questions whether the present draft corresponds to those standards applied in highly developed and civilized countries and what extent the provisions concerning human rights guarantees have been reflected in the draft.

The conference will include the panels on the following:

1. Human rights and humanitarian issues in the draft Constitution.
2. The theory and practice of parliamentary democracy: the relationship between the legislative and the executive branches of government; implications for Mongolia.
3. The independent judiciary and its relationship to other branches of government: the relation between judicial independence and the method of selecting judges.
4. Local government systems and possible applications for Mongolia.

So far, MPs and experts from Russia, India, Poland, Bulgaria, Federal Germany, France, the USA, Italy, Afghanistan and Amnesty International have expressed

their desire to participate. Written recommendations have been sent in by the Interparliamentary Union.

Similar joint study and analysis of a particular country's constitution is a common practice worldwide. A similar meeting was held in Bulgaria when the country was drafting its new constitution, and the conference proved extremely productive.

Government Limits Number of Fixed Price Commodities

92P50021A Ulaanbaatar *THE MONGOL MESSENGER* in English 9 Sep 91 p 2

[Article by D. Ariunbold: "Inflation Dictates Conditions"]

[Text] Recently the Government of Mongolia passed a Resolution 240 "On Additional Measures Toward Transition to Free Price System."

The passing of this resolution means that the prices of fewer commodities will be controlled and fixed by the Government. Earlier this year she passed a decision according to which the price of almost 60 percent of the goods from the total goods turnover was liberalized, i.e., free price was introduced. And so the Resolution 240 is a continuation of the push towards price liberalization.

Until 1 September, the prices of 37 different commodities and consumer items were fixed and their number has now shrunk to 17. Of these 17 items, there are 10 kinds of foodstuffs (meat, flour, granulated sugar, baby food, bread, butter, green tea, etc.) and 7 manufactured goods (cotton fabric, children's clothes and shoes, text books and copies, medicine, etc.).

Liberalization of price formation and control on price have been prompted by the transition to the market-based economy. Nonetheless, price hike should not be spontaneous but should be effected under real correlation between demand and supply. Presently, in view of certain difficulties, in particular, total shortage of commodities, huge budget deficit, hoarding of cash by the population and weakening purchasing capacity of the tugrik and others, are contributing to the spiralling of the inflation process.

Total deficit is conducive to latent price hike. Unchanging price, checked by directives, fully engages market as an instrument of control on production and consumption. Consequently, the number of people with huge accumulation of money grows as there is no increase in production output. In other words, money-paper printing machines are set in motion full speed. The Government, with the object of checking, some way or the other, these negative phenomena, has decided to liberalize prices. Such a policy, first of all, encourages producers and secondly, stimulates import.

In essence, the increase in price will strongly tell on the living standards of the population, especially those who

have low income. In this context, the Government has set to work out a programme of compensation, i.e., raising wages and salaries to an adequate level. But, in view of the galloping price increase, such a measure is unlikely to yield effective results. Hence, there arises the task of elaborating a mechanism of monetary compensation in keeping with the overall indices of changing retail prices. In other words, any price hike should be clearly and timely evaluated with the help of price indices or indices of the cost of life.

The prices of some consumer goods have gone up as compared to the previous years. All meat products, excluding carcass, have become expensive by 50 percent. Hams and sausages (smoked) will now sell at 34-84 tugriks a kilogramme. (Earlier it was 14-36 tugrik). Pastries, sweets and candies will now cost 20-54 percent more and the price of confectionary products has increased from 2.3 to 41 percent.

Aspects of Mongolian Privatization Process Described

92P50026A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL
MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with C. Bat, Deputy Chairman of the Privatization Commission]

[Text] From discussion of privatization issues to the very process of denationalizing state property—this is how the present period when new problems crop up and suggestions are being made for the future. [as printed] What are the special features of privatization in Mongolia? Answers to this and other questions are provided by C. Bat, Deputy Chairman of the Privatization Commission under the Ulaanbaatar city municipality.

MM: How do you characterize the privatization process in Ulaanbaatar?

Bat: The basic guidelines of privatization were considered and approved at a sitting of the Presidium of the Executive Board of the city People's Hural on 1 August, 1991. This process will be carried out in several stages. As a part of the preparatory stage, eight state-run trade and service centres were auctioned in June. Within its framework also vouchers with a nominal cost of 10,000 tugriks each are being sold (the blue voucher costs 7,000 T and the three pink vouchers—1,000 T each). These vouchers are being given to all citizens of Mongolia, who were born before 1 June 1991, through local savings banks after the citizens deposit 200 T each. All invalids, including citizens whose monthly family income per person is less than 200 T are receiving them free of charge. So far more than 20,000 vouchers have been distributed.

MM: How many vouchers in total will be distributed?

Bat: Approximately 570,000 will be distributed not only to the inhabitants of Ulaanbaatar but also to those living in satellite towns and in the suburbs of the capital.

The most important thing in this process are the enterprises subject to denationalization. By the end of 1991 almost 40 percent of public sector enterprises will be privatized under the small privatization plan and next year another 40 percent in the big privatization.

MM: What are the special features of this process in terms of Mongolia?

Bat: First, as I have already said, the nominal cost of the vouchers being distributed includes the basic assets of state enterprises subject to denationalization. In other words, almost 30 billion T worth of basic assets of the country are being transferred free of charge into the hands of the people.

Second, the consideration of the experience, both the pros and cons, of developing and Eastern European countries. [as printed] There are instances when, as distinct from Ulaanbaatar especially in the provinces and rural districts, there are a relatively few enterprises subject to small privatization. Consequently, there is an influx into Ulaanbaatar of the pink vouchers from these areas.

MM: How is this influx going to be controlled?

Bat: Those people who have obtained such vouchers can either change roles as customers or sellers. In order to help them a small exchange will be opened under the city privatization commission where people will be able to sell their vouchers. The exchange has been opened at the Economic College where the pink coupons are being auctioned. In the past half a month 18 thousand customers have placed orders and transactions worth 500,000 T have been made. One set of three coupons are sold at, on an average, 2,600 T.

MM: How is your commission working? Its pluses and minuses mean plus and minus of the privatization process also.

Bat: Our commission is not large, it has only 5 members. We have set up a privatized fund from the sale of vouchers, which will be used for financing and providing credits to privatized enterprises. The fund will also go to financing and retraining personnel, especially those who have become jobless in the process. It will also be used in setting up new trade and service centres, which will be eventually privatized.

MM: What are your future plans?

Bat: Hundreds of small shopping and service centres will be privatized in September, which will not be priced in tugriks. In other words, 70-80 percent of public sector enterprises will go private.

Emergency Aid Bolsters Mongolian Economy

92P50022A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL
MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Mongolia has received an emergency aid package of US\$ 155 million from a group of 14 nations and five international organizations. This aid came from a meeting in Tokyo of the Mongolian Assistance Group. A Mongolian delegation led by D. Ganbold, First Deputy Prime Minister, attended the meeting.

This emergency aid is primarily aimed at passing the coming winter, which, judging by the past years, will be extremely severe.

Japan, which hosted the meeting, pledged the largest amount of aid—\$35 million in yen-based loans and \$15 million in grants. Japan will also provide an additional \$11 million in technical aid, including the dispatch of experts, this year.

The help will go to the import of heavy-duty dump lorries for the coal mines as well as material and ingredients for the food and light industry.

The USA has granted \$10 million on conditions they are used for buying from the Soviet Union spare parts and machinery for the power industry. "In other words, Western assistance will help ensure a reliable energy and food supply to the population this winter," said D. Ganbold. "Our efforts seeking foreign aid are designed at overcoming the economic crisis, expediting the transition to market and alleviating the social consequences during the transition period."

According to First Deputy Premier \$155 million aid-package is not a final figure. Some of the meeting participants, particularly those who attended it in the capacity of observers, were unable to coordinate with their government concrete size of aid because they learnt of the meeting quite late. Apart from this, a group of countries have pledged to render help in training personnel, which cannot be expressed in figures. So, more aid will be coming.

International financial and economic organizations are to render substantial aid to help Mongolia recover from her ailing economy. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Asian Development are expected to give \$25 million to \$30 million in aid. The form and criteria of granting extensive assistance have been determined on the basis of an analysis of Mongolia's economy made by the experts of these institutions.

"Generally speaking," continued D. Ganbold, "the current meeting testified to the interests of Western countries to help Mongolia, specifically its efforts for renewal and restructuring. During the meeting, I had the impression that its participants were worried over guarantees that there was no turning back of this process."

The extremely difficult economic situation in the country could, no doubt, entail political instability. The

country, therefore, fully realizes that international assistance is not a charity which can be used as Mongolia deems necessary. The road to economic freedom and democratization is shaky and tangible results can be achieved only through a decisive action in this direction and selfless efforts of the people. In this context, the international community is prepared to render aid and support.

"The most important thing in acquiring international assistance is to use it most effectively, or else the country will find herself saddled with huge foreign debt," warns the First Deputy Premier.

Indeed so, his misgivings come from our past bitter experience, when we simply wasted away such aid. Therefore, a most pressing task, in D. Ganbold's words, is to "create a mechanism of strict control on the distribution and application of the present international aid package."

"The Tokyo meeting was productive. Its participants with understanding regarded our problems and promised to study more closely our economic and other possibilities. This was highly conducive to fostering mutual understanding and outlining concrete forms of cooperation. In other words, these countries opened for themselves a new partner in the face of Mongolia. In this connection, I would like to thank," said the First Deputy Premier, "the Government of Japan for hosting the meeting. The World Bank, as a patron, did a lot to canvass aid and support for Mongolia."

The assistance group will hold its second meeting next spring to follow up on this year's aid and to consider assistance for 1992.

Purpose, Structure, Organization of Small Hural's Office

924M0014A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian
No 17, 1990 pp 21-22

[Excerpts] The purpose of the Small Hural's Office is to provide the Small Hural with specialized and technical assistance. The primary structure of the office consists of an organizational department, an advisers' office and the work sections of the rural hurals.

The basic responsibility of the office is to examine the research upon which the legislation is based; to prepare and check the laws which are to be approved by the Small Hural; to coordinate the new legislation with previous laws and legal documents; to assist in verifying and resolving the questions submitted by organizations and workers and to process requests made by them; to prepare policies related to the work of the presidium of the local people's hurals; to resolve the issues advanced by them; to assist in the work of the permanent commissions and the parliamentary group; to assist in selecting and training cadres; and to supervise the documentation and technical work of the Small Hural.

In addition to the 53 members of the Small Hural, the office employs a total of 56 persons. These include the following: consultant to the State Small Hural and 21 advisers and consultants for foreign relations, deputies to the People Great Hural and the permanent commissions, four organizers responsible for the work of the rural hurals, three assistants for the chairman, deputy chairman and secretary of State Small Hural, five assistants for the work of the State Small Hural committees, press and information representative, coordinator, editor and 11 document workers. The monthly wage fund of all the workers of the Small Hural's Staff Office is to be 54,000 tugriks.

Members of MPR Small Hural Identified

924M0009A Ulaanbaatar ARDYN ERH in Mongolian
11 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] [The following is a list of the members of the Small Hural of the MPR according to party affiliation:]

I. Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party

1. D. Lundeejantsan, head of a department of the State Rights Institute of the Academy of Sciences;
2. L. Tsog, director of the Control Board of the State Procurator's Office;
3. J. Urtnasan, consultant to the Council of Ministers of the MPR;
4. S. Bayantsogt, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League;
5. T. Oold, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Party Control Committee;
6. N. Jantsan, consultant to a department of the Central Committee of the MPRP;
7. L. Tsog-Ochir, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Socio-Economic Development;
8. H. Purebdagba, instructor at the Polytechnical Institute;
9. T. Ochirhuu, director of an office of the State Committee for Socio-Economic Development;
10. N. Sampilnorob, secretary of the Dundgobi Aymag MPRP Committee;
11. E. Altangerel, political reviewer for Mongolian Television;
12. S. Bayar, deputy chairman of the State Information, Radio and Television Committee;
13. C. Ayuurdzana, chairman of the general committee of the "Ulaan tug" Cooperative, located in Burd Somon, Oborhangay Aymag;

14. D. Pureb, chairman of the Omnogobi Aymag MPRP Committee;

15. S. Chuluunbaatar, secretary of the Central Committee of the Association of Mongolian Trade Unions;

16. G. Dzuunay, director of an office of the Ministry of Health and Social Security;

17. H. Suhbaatar, chairman of the general committee of the "Debshilt" Cooperative, located in Dzuunhangay Somon, Ubs Aymag;

18. G. Lhagbajab, shepherd at the "Tsatsral" Cooperative, located in Hotont Somon, Arhangay Aymag;

19. D. Jantsan, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dornod Aymag Assembly of People's Deputies;

20. A. Bolat, first deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bayan-Olgii Aymag Assembly of People's Deputies;

21. B. Iskra, director of the Bayanhongor Aymag Technical Assistance Construction Trust;

22. T. Tserendagba, commander of People's Army Unit No X;

23. D. Baldan-Ochir, head of a department of the Executive Committee of the Darhan City Assembly of People's Deputies;

24. Y. Yandag, director of the Bornuur State Farm, located in Tob Aymag;

25. D. Dembereltseren, director of a department of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural;

26. S. Batchuluun, director of a department of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Assembly of Deputies;

27. P. Byambatseren, consultant to a department of the Central Committee of the MPRP;

28. D. Maam, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Writers;

29. J. Byambajab, chairman of the presidium of the Association of Mongolian Advocates;

30. G. Lhagbajab, worker at the Council of Ministers of the MPRP; and

31. T. Tobuusuren, engineer at an enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

II. Mongolian Democratic Party

1. T. Elbegdorj, member of the presidium of the Mongolian Democratic Party;

2. D. Battulga, coordinator of the Darhan City Mongolian Democratic Party sector council;

3. D. Dorligjab, deputy coordinator of the Political Consultative Center of the Mongolian Democratic Party;
4. L. Bold, secretary general of the Association of Mongolian Students;
5. O. Ochirjab, worker at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
6. D. Chilhaajab, deputy coordinator of the Hobsogol Aymag Mongolian Democratic Party sector council;
7. D. Enhbaatar, member of the Political Consultative Center of the Mongolian Democratic Party;
8. M. Enhsayhan, director of the Market Research Institute of the Ministry of Trade and Cooperation;
9. D. Ganbold, coordinator of the Erdenet City Mongolian Democratic Party sector council;
10. D. Damdin, instructor at the Militia (?) Institute;
11. D. Bayartsengel, coordinator of the Dornod Aymag Mongolian Democratic Party sector council;
12. N. Sambat, coordinator of the Bayan-Olgii Mongolian Democratic Party sector council; and
13. B. Galsandorj, member of the Political Consultative Center of the Mongolian Democratic Party.

III. Mongolian National Progress Party

1. D. Ganbold, chairman of the Mongolian National Progress Party and instructor at the Political Institute;
2. S. Shagdarsuren, worker at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and
3. D. Batsuh, chairman of the New Progress Association and instructor at the Polytechnical Institute.

IV. Mongolian Social Democratic Party

1. R. Hatanbaatar, member of the Political Council of the Mongolian Social Democratic Party and instructor at the Mongolian State University;
2. D. Lamjab, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Social Democratic Party and instructor at the Mongolian State University; and
3. P. Ulaanhuu, secretary of the executive council of the Democratic Socialist Movement and research worker at the Mongolian State University.

Assignments of Trade and Industry Minister, Deputies

92P50030A Ulaanbaatar MONGOLYN AJILCHIN
in Mongolian 15-22 Jan 91 p 1

[Text] At the beginning of January 1991, the MPR Ministry of Trade and Industry council convened. It updated and approved the primary assignments and

responsibilities of the minister and his deputies as follows:

1. The minister (S. Bayarbaatar):
 - a. Trade and economic policy;
 - b. Trade and economic guidance and organizations;
 - c. Trade balance and cooperation with [other] countries;
 - d. Increase in profits derived from foreign economic relations;
 - e. Control exercised over the organization and execution of the tasks related to the implementation of the resolutions and decisions issued by the Government of the MPR;
 - f. Issues submitted to the MPR Government;
 - g. Cadres;
 - h. Preparation of documents to be concluded with foreign countries and control exercised over the implementation of the concluded contracts, agreements and protocols; and
 - i. Issues related to international organizations;
2. The first deputy minister (G. Doyod):
 - a. Coordination of the MPR exports and imports;
 - b. Foreign trade balance;
 - c. Quality of the exported and imported commodities and arbitration;
 - d. Profits derived from loans and credits in the form of cooperation;
 - e. Prices, market research and marketing; and
 - f. UN organization and issues related to international and regional financial and economic banks;
3. Deputy minister (B. Mandalsuren):
 - a. Research the needs for commodities earmarked for production and technological purposes, create a balance [of these], and economy and distribution contracts;
 - b. Utilization, replenishment and material base for commodities and materials obtained from state reserves;
 - c. Material balance;
 - d. Technical services;
 - e. Capital investments and finances of the ministry; and
 - f. Domestic price policy;

4. Deputy minister (U. Barsbold):

a. Study of the needs of the people for consumer goods, collection and distribution from the commodity fund, conclusion of contracts, and control exercised over their implementation;

b. Preparing the policy for developing trade and restaurant centers and branches, privatization, and strengthening the material and technical base; and

c. Consultations with [department] heads of [other] ministries concerned with domestic trade.

Resolutions of First Mongolian Democratic Union Plenum Issued

924M0004A Ulaanbaatar ARDCHILAL in Mongolian
No 14, 8-14 Apr 91 p 1

[Resolutions of the First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union]

[Text]

No 1, Ulaanbaatar, Apr 6 91

Concerning the Operations of the General Coordinating Council, 33 Regional Coordinating Councils and Unified Branch Councils of the Mongolian Democratic Union

Having heard and discussed the activity reports of 18 persons, members of the above mentioned organizations and of the General Coordinating Council, the following has been noted by the First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union:

a) The Plenum has appropriately evaluated the clear contribution of the General Coordinating Council to the process of democratic revolution. The council has assumed honorably and responsibly the leadership and organization of the Mongolian Democratic Union. The members of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union, after being elected at people's meetings taking place at every level, have rejected honest criticism and effective operations. They have repeatedly violated peaceful democratic discipline and the chain of command in their actions, and have given rise to deficiencies in the area of human rights and ethics. Judging the real facts of the matter from the reports and speeches of the members of the General Coordinating Council, it has been specifically noted that there have been, in addition to disagreement on policy, violations of individual rights and abandonment of the principle of collective leadership as egomania has gained ground. The members of the General Coordinating Council proved unable to draw conclusions from their own deficiencies, and from the deficiencies of others, and to show initiative in resolving the question without delay. As a consequence things have gotten worse. The modus operandi and regulations of the Mongolian Democratic Union have lost in importance in the wake of energetic change. The fact that the Mongolian Democratic Union has lacked a unified policy or strictly

organized structure has not only influenced the operations of the Central Coordinating Council but has led to a weakening of political consciousness and initiative throughout the Mongolian Democratic Union as a political force.

b) There has been the tendency for the irregularities and deficiencies of the Central Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union to find reflection in the work of some regional coordinating councils. It has been observed that decisions coming down from above have been returned, that active operations have not been carried out suited to local peculiarities, and that there has been laxity in vitally important work to develop the democratic revolution resolutely. The Plenum was extremely critical of this.

c) The plenum was attentive to the fact that there has been slowness in the area of carrying out active and effective actions as component policy lines in the operations of unified branch councils organized for specific specialities based upon the initiative of the masses.

The plenum has noted that increasing the reputation of the Mongolian Democratic Union, as it has further energized new innovative, creative and traditional properties of democratic revolution, and has fulfilled its historical functions honorably as standard-bearer of the revolution while strengthening its operations, is the first priority of every level of Mongolian Democratic Union organization, of its thousands upon thousands of members and supporters. The Plenum therefore resolves:

1. The General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union is charged with the following tasks:

1. It will carefully develop reports on Mongolian Democratic Union operations, drafts of policies and regulations and other documents, and will present them for discussion and ratification to the Second Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

2. Until the Second Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union, regulations of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union currently in force will be observed strictly by Council members.

3. A concrete structure for the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union will be brought into being. The plan is to be ratified and put into effect.

4. Regulations will be developed and ratified for financial operations of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and for the operations of its central apparatus.

5. Questions regarding relations of the Mongolian Democratic Union and the Mongolian Democratic Party will be discussed conjointly with the National Committee of

the Mongolian Democratic Party, and both the Central Coordination Council and the National Committee will be charged with the development of future policy.

6. S. Dzorig, general coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union, will have the duty of making a short report to the Plenum jointly reporting on how the members of the General Coordinating Council have performed and observed the rules of the General Coordinating Council, and on work accomplished in the period before the convening of the party congress.

II. Members of Local Coordinating Council and of Unified Branch Councils:

1. Will, while carrying out with proper preparation meetings and gatherings of the councils responsible in each respective case and factually and honestly evaluating the functions of councils, members and coordinators, have the duty of delivering to the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union by the 25 April clear summary reports, financial and other accounting calculations, together with proposals which they feel should be included in the documents of the Second Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

III. Members and Supporters of the Mongolian Democratic Union:

1. Should be called upon to work intensely to make a truly creative contribution. Should acquaint themselves in depth with the provisions of the above resolution evaluating the operations of leadership organizations of the Mongolian Democratic Union, plan for the new by showing active initiative of every kind in the area carrying out the Second Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union, embracing the entire Mongolian masses, at a high level of organization.

THE PLENUM OF THE MONGOLIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

No 2, Ulaanbaatar, Apr 6 91

Regarding the ratification of Regulations for the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union

Having heard and discussed the report on work accomplished by the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union in the period now past, the First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union notes that up until the present the General Coordinating Council has been without regulations to follow in its operations. The Plenum has resolved that:

1. Regulations for the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union will be ratified (Appendix No 1) according to the discussions of the Plenum.

2. The General Coordinating Council will be required to adhere strictly to the regulations in its operations.

3. Aymag, City and Branch Unified Coordinating Councils will be required to develop the appropriate coordinating council regulations based upon the general principles of the regulations for the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and to present them for discussion and ratification by the Plenum.

FIRST PLENUM OF THE MONGOLIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

REGULATIONS OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF THE MONGOLIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION

(Appendix to Resolution No 2 of the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union)

(Ratified by the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union)

I. The General Coordinating Council:

Article 1: The General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union is the superior organization charged with organizing work to carry out the policies and decisions of the congresses and plenums of the Mongolian Democratic Union and, adhering to the principle of collective leadership, providing leadership when the congresses and plenums of the Mongolian Democratic Union are not in session. The basic form of General Coordinating Council work will be the meeting. Its decisions will be to provide directions and measures for the daily operations of the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and of the councils of every level.

Article 2: The membership of the General Coordinating Council will be elected and confirmed by the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union. Members of the council of the Central Coordinating Council, other than the deputy coordinator, will not be party officers. The deputy coordinator will take charge of the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

Article 3: Regulations of the Mongolian Democratic Union and rules of the General Coordinating Council will prevail in the operations of the General Coordinating Council. The General Coordinating Council will report to the plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

Article 4: The General Coordinating Council will organize work along the basic lines listed below. These are:

- social policy
- law and rights policy
- economic policy
- foreign policy
- questions associated with the relations of the party with mass organizations

- questions associated with regional and branch councils
- publishing, public information and ideological policy
- questions associated with party management
- policy regarding relations with government, administration and offices
- educational cadres and instructional policy
- cultural transmission policy

II. Operations of the General Coordinating Council:

Article 5: The General Coordinating Council, in discussing and resolving questions as to how Mongolian Democratic Union policy is being carried out, will have the final say, subject to its own regulations.

Article 6: The General Coordinating Council will confirm the membership and leadership of groups representing the party in any activity, and will discuss reports and evaluate.

Article 7: Meetings of the General Coordinating Council will hear and discuss statements and reports about the work of the central apparatus. The General Coordinating Council will receive, discuss and evaluate reports on the work of aymag and city coordinating councils.

Article 8: The appropriate Members and those with election responsibilities will participate in the discussion of questions at meetings of the General Coordinating Council.

III. The powers, duties and responsibilities of the members of the General Coordinating Council

Article 9: Members of the General Coordinating Council have equal powers in making decisions.

- a) They have the right to develop questions and offer them for discussion at meetings of the General Coordinating Council.
- b) Members of the General Coordinating Council have the right to represent the Mongolian Democratic Union regarding questions for which they are responsible.
- c) They have the right to receive requested materials from the Mongolian Democratic Union research center.

Article 10: Duties of members of the General Coordinating Council:

- a) Members of the General Coordinating Council cannot decide any question independently even if they are representing the Mongolian Democratic Union.
- b) They are prohibited from convening meetings of the General Coordinating Council without the participation of the General Coordinator (or his proxy), and making final decisions.

c) Members of the General Coordinating Council will make statements and give reports to meetings of the General Coordinating Council on work for which they are responsible.

d) They are to review and answer proposals and requests submitted by regional branch councils of the Mongolian Democratic Union and their members.

e) Members of the General Coordinating Council must protect specific secrets related to the interests of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

Article 11: Powers of the deputy coordinator:

a) He is to present to meetings of the General Coordinating Council for decisions proposed changes in the budget, structure and composition of the central apparatus.

b) He is to present to the Control Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union for investigation criticisms which have been presented regarding financing questions of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and the operations of its central apparatus.

Article 12: Duties of the deputy coordinator:

a) He is to develop and offer for ratification at meetings of the General Coordinating Council regulations concerning the structure, composition, and budget of the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union and its operations.

b) He has the right to request information from the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union and its regional coordinating councils.

c) He will report on activities of the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union at meetings of the General Coordinating Council.

d) The deputy coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union will sign documents dealing with the economic and financial operations of the central apparatus.

Article 13: Rights of the General Coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union:

a) He will have the right to become acquainted first with questions to be discussed at meetings of the General Coordinating Council.

b) The general coordinator will have the right to make demands of members of the General Coordinating Council regarding any questions connected with activities to carry out the operations of the Mongolian Democratic Union and to review how they have fulfilled their tasks.

c) He will have the right to represent the Mongolian Democratic Union.

d) He will have the right to announce the decisions of meetings of the General Coordinating Council and to convene them.

e) He will have the right to sign Mongolian Democratic Union budget document first in accordance with decisions of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

Article 14: Duties of the General Coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union:

a) To ensure the unity of General Coordinating Council operations;

b) To report to the Congresses and plenums of the Mongolian Democratic Union on operations of the General Coordinating Council;

c) To appear before The General Coordinating Council at the request of its members;

d) To be responsible to the General Coordinating Council for the operations of the research center.

Article 15: Responsibilities of the members of the General Coordinating Council:

a) By decision of the Control Council, members of the General Coordinating Council who have violated the rules will be discussed by meetings of the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union. A vote of the majority of members will decide. Decisions will be communicated to the congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

IV: Rules for General Coordinating Council Meetings:

Article 1: The General Coordinating Council will meet at least twice a month.

Article 2: Meetings of the General Coordinating Council will be convened with a quorum of not less than 3 or 4 members.

Article 3: Meetings of the General Coordinating Council will be chaired in turn by members.

Article 4: Decisions of meetings will be disseminated internally and externally in good time.

Article 5: Decisions and resolutions will be issued by meetings of the General Coordinating Council. All those participating in a given meeting will sign them.

No 3. Ulaanbaatar City, 6 April, 1991

Concerning confirmation of newly elected members after dissolution of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union:

Bearing in mind the fact that working conditions have not favored the further refinement of the higher leadership organization of the Mongolian Democratic Union, since most members of the General Coordinating Committee elected by the First Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union have not participated in its regular

operations, and Mongolian Democratic Union regulations have been deprived of a functional basis, it is resolved, based upon a decision of the plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union which had ratified the regulations of the General Coordinating Council, that:

I. The General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union is dissolved and the below mentioned persons are to be confirmed as newly elected members of the General Coordinating Council: They are:

1. D. Baasan, 2. B. Battubshin, 3. T. Bayarjargal, 4. S. Dzorig, 5. G. Norobragchaa, 6. D. Suhbaatar, 7. T. Elbegdorj, 8. O. Enh-Amgalan, 9. B. Erdenebaatar

2. Election of Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig as general coordinator and Darisurengiyn Suhbaatar as deputy coordinator will be confirmed.

The First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union.

No 4. Ulaanbaatar, 6 April, 1991

Concerning Creation of a Control Council

It is resolved, based upon the decisions of the First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union, that:

I. The composition of the Control Council charged with exercising control over resolutions of the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union, implementation of the rules of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and its operations will be as below. The composition:

1. Chairman of the council, J. Dashnyam

2. Members of the council N. Batsuh, T. Dorjgotob, T. Dabaadorj, N. Gantomor

II. Temporary operating rules of the Control Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union are to be approved approved after discussion (Appendix No 1).

First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union

Appendix No 1 to Resolution No 4 of the First Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union

(In force until the Second Congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union)

Operating Rules for the Control Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union

Article 1: Powers of the Control Council:

a) To participate in meetings of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union;

b) To require decisions of the meetings of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union;

c) To exercise control over whatever level of the Mongolian Democratic Union;

d) To propose changes to the Plenum of the Mongolian Democratic Union if provisions of General Coordinating Council regulations are violated in its operations;

e) In special circumstances, to temporarily suspend activities by members of the General Coordinating Council who have violated General Coordinating Council rules.

f) To require documents from the General Coordinating Council, the central apparatus of the Mongolian Democratic Union, and other branch councils to satisfy any complaint, proposal or request.

Article 2: Duties of the Control Council:

a) The Control Council will exercise control over how decisions of meetings of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union are carried out.

b) The Control Council will exercise control over how the regulations of the General Coordinating Council of the Mongolian Democratic Union are observed.

MPRP Membership, Social Status Figures Disclosed

Third Quarter 1990 Membership Figures

924M0013A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian No 17, 1990 pp inside front cover

[Text] As of 1 October 1990, the number of MPRP members was 100,049.

Of the 1,734 individuals who had joined the MPRP during the third quarter of 1990, 42.4 percent were workers, 5.2 percent herdsman, and 52.4 percent intellectuals and officials. During this period, 40 persons left the MPRP and seven persons died.

Age, Education, Status of Primary Organization Chairmen

924M0013A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian No 14, 1990 inside front cover

[Text] [The following table compares the 1989 and 1990 ages, educational background and social status of the chairmen of the MPRP primary organizations numerically or by percent!]

	1989	1990
Total	3,128	2,407
Of this, women	443	333
Age Breakdown		
Up to the age of 30 years	2.9	5.1
31-40 years	30.7	34.2

41-60	61.9	57.2
61 and over	4.5	3.5
Level of Education		
Higher education	72.3	78.6
Secondary education	25.4	21.2
Primary education	2.3	0.2
Social Status		
Worker	2.8	3.1
Herdsman	0.8	0.3
Intellectual, official	90.2	89.3
Other	6.2	7.2
Newly elected	37.5	60.8

Aymag and City Membership Statistics

9240013A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian No 14, 1990 back cover

[Text] [The following table compares the 1 January 1990 and 1 July 1990 total MPRP membership figures according to aymag and city:]

Aymag, City	Total	
	As of 1 Jan 90	As of 1 Jul 90
Arhangay	2,775	2,954
Bayan-Olgay	3,051	2,481
Bayanhongor	2,370	2,526
Bulgan	2,009	2,123
Gobi-Altay	2,033	2,261
Dornogobi	1,651	1,736
Dundgobi	1,866	1,909
Dzabhan	3,208	3,480
Suhbaatar	2,085	2,226
Hovsgol	3,297	3,456
Tob	3,265	3,522
Uba	2,801	2,926
Oborhangay	3,196	3,418
Omnogobi	1,433	1,508
Hobdo	2,704	3,040
Hentiy	2,540	2,701
Dornod	2,809	2,899
Selenge	2,793	2,967
Ulaanbaatar	33,246	34,500
Erdenet	1,810	1,988
Other	9,796	9,779
Total	94,033	97,920

Number of Women in Party

924M0013A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian
No 14, 1990 back cover

[Text] [The following table compares the 1 January 1990 and the 1 July 1990 figures for the number of women having party membership according to aymag and city:]

Aymag, City	As of January 1990	As of 1 July 1990
Arhangay	768	840
Bayan-Olgii	559	637
Bayanhongor	681	742
Bulgan	634	681
Gobi-Altay	531	602
Dornogobi	568	611
Dundgobi	662	678
Dzabhan	869	934
Suhbaatar	500	555
Hovsgol	949	1,011
Tov	1,043	1,160
Uvs	675	712
Oborhangay	880	981
Omngobi	513	544
Hovd	667	769
Hentiy	879	957
Dornod	1,011	1,055
Selenge	908	993
Ulaanbaatar	13,113	13,813
Darhan	1,176	1,268
Erdenet	625	728
Other	2,021	2,003
Total	30,232	32,274

1990 Democratic Election Results Reviewed

924M0012A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian
No 14, 1990 p 9

[Excerpts] The results of the MPR People's Great Hural election indicated that 98.0 percent of all the voters had participated in the election. As of 31 August 1990, the names of deputies to 422 of the 430 districts had been disclosed.

Of the deputies to the People's Great Hural of the MPR, 84.5 percent or 357 are members of the MPRP; 1.4 percent or 6, members of the Mongolian National Progress Party; 3.8 percent or 16, Mongolian Democratic Party; and 1.0 or 4, the Mongolian Social Democratic Party. Nine deputies are members of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and 39, non-party members. Nine deputies are women and one a cleric.

Of the deputies who had been elected, 28 are youths of the age of 30 or under, 176 31-45 years of age, and 218 more than 46 years of age.

Of the deputies elected, 333 are Khalkhas, 15 Kazakhs, 15 Buryats, 10 Darigangas, 15 Dorbets, 14 Bayads, 2 Darhads, 5 Urianhays, 7 Dzahchins, 3 Olets, 92 Torguts, and 1 Barga.

Some 90.4 percent or 381 of all the elected deputies are individuals with higher education, 4.2 percent or 18 specialized secondary education, 4.2 percent or 18 complete and incomplete education and 1.8 percent or 5 primary education.

Some 87.0 percent or 367 of the deputies to the People's Great Hural were elected for the first time.

Some 56.3 percent or 240 deputies to the MPR People's Great Hural are individuals who have been awarded the highest state awards, orders and medals.

Soviet Withdrawal, Future Choyr City Plans Discussed

Status of Soviet Withdrawal Plans

924M0011A Ulaanbaatar YARILTSYA in Mongolian
No 4, 1991 pp 18-20

[Article by JR. Gabaa, major general, chief of staff of the MPR armed forces and first deputy minister of defense]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of 1989, there were 15 Soviet military garrisons in the MPR. There were 32 independent military villages, including those in Ulaanbaatar, Baga-nuur, Bulgan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Choyr, Shibeegobi, Saynshand, Mandalgobi, Maynt, Nalayah, Erhet, and Darhan. During 1989 and 1990, the withdrawal of all Soviet military tank and air units was completed. At the beginning of 1990, the Soviet troops which had been quartered in Nalayah, Saynshand, Choybalsan, Erhet and 14 small villages were completely withdrawn, and the villages were transferred to the MPR. As a result, the following were transferred and given to the MPR: one military airport and seven air fields, a total of 117 military villages, 249 apartment houses accommodating 9,940 families or households, 415 military buildings, 105 quarters accommodating 4,270 persons, 87 restaurants for 29,000 persons, 11 schools for children, 47 medical buildings with a 1,270 bed-capacity, 78 steam furnaces with 578 steam boilers, 52 buildings for clubs having seating capacity for 16,000 persons and 578 storage facilities to house technical and material items. If their value were computed, it would amount to 179,140,000 tugriks. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to utilize many of the buildings nor much of the equipment and material items. For example, the coverings of the electric lights of all the buildings in Shibeegobi are broken, the walls are caving in, and material items from many buildings have been looted.

Other Soviet troops will be withdrawn between 15 May and 1 September 1991. Therefore, in accordance with the agreements and pacts, it will be necessary to withdraw the troops during the warm season and to transport the weapons and technical equipment during the winter. Accordingly all the Soviet troops who have been quartered in the MPR will be completely withdrawn in 1991, and the weapons and technical equipment in 1992. For example, in 1991, the troops stationed at the garrisons in Choyr, Erhet, Mandalgobi and Bulgan Aymags were completely withdrawn. During 1991 the military units and regiments in Ulaanbaatar, Baganuur, Darhan and Maynt are to be fully withdrawn. In 1991 and 1992, many buildings and structure including 106 apartment buildings for 5,045 households and seven schools for 2,100 children, will be transferred to the MPR.

Transformation from Soviet Military Community to MPR City

Ulaanbaatar ARDYN ERH in Mongolian 19 Jun 91 p 1

[Article by O. Enhtubshin]

[Excerpts] The State Small Hural has combined Bayantol horoo and the small towns in the territory of Sumber Somon, located in Dornogobi Aymag. This area has been named Choyr City and has been given the status of a city. Soviet military units and regiments were quartered in one garrison each in Choyr and Shibeegobi, two garrisons in Sumber, and one at Bayantal horoo (railroad crossing no 18). This somon occupies 5,500 square kilometers and borders along eight somons of Tob, Hentiy, and Dornod Aymags.

A total of 35 five-storey housing units, three hotels (80-120 beds), three clubs, two four-storey military buildings, five dining rooms with seating capacity for 500, three bakeries which produce almost 30 tons of bread daily, five buildings for shops specializing in food commodities, and three general education schools with seating capacity for 200-624 children were located in these military localities. In addition there were buildings for social, cultural, and economic purposes, including those to house the 25-meter long swimming pool, the hot water facility, chemical cleaning establishment and washing combine.

When the majority of the small- and medium-sized enterprises, cooperatives, and firms have been established in the above-mentioned localities between 1991 and 1995, the future demographic plan of Ulaanbaatar will be affected, its electric power, housing, water supply, transportation, trade, and service burdens will be reduced, and the unemployment situation of the capital city should be alleviated. The Shibeegobi coal, Oortsog-Oboo tin, the Bor-onodor, Adag, Ondor-Oboo and Bayan-Ugaal fluorspar, Naydar metallic rock, the Shar shoroo mineral dye, Ih-Tsaydam nuur salt, the Harrat uranium, Haldzan-oboo spring and the Dзамын-Ulaan

perlite and the Ih jargalan ornamental stone deposits, all located in the Choyr district, will be exploited industrially.

In the future consideration must be given to making Choyr City a free economic zone because its production and service expansion potential is excellent and it has favorable extra housing, air, rail, and electric power supply conditions.

Joint Oil Exploration, Processing Endeavors Intensify

Geological Surveys

92P50029A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 3

[Article by D. Jargalsayha, Mongolian Petroleum Company: "Oil of Mongolia"]

[Text] Geophysical surveys conducted recently in Mongolia together with Americans prove that the country has good prospects for oil exploration.

It has a sizeable number of basins, thick sediments, oil seeps from good source rock (oil shale) and two already discovered fields.

According to specialists, the discovery of huge oil fields in Western Siberia in the Soviet Union and the northern parts of China close to Mongolian borders are a proof that there could be oil in this country.

By the by, Mongolia has been producing its own oil from the 40's till the 60's. Some 200 exploratory wells were drilled in Mongolia, 80 percent of them in the East Gobi basin. Several thousand shallow core holes related to oil and gas exploration have been drilled in this area.

Two oil fields were discovered in Dzuunbayan sub-basin in late 1941 by core hole drilling of surface oil seeps.

Later it was developed and limited quantity of oil was produced until 1969 when a fire destroyed the onsite refinery. During this period cumulative production reached 3.85 mln barrels.

Oil production and exploration stopped about 30 years ago when it was decided that the needs of the country in oil would be met by imports from the USSR.

Today, Mongolia spends 40-50 percent of its export earnings on the import of petroleum products from the Soviet Union. This amount had to be reduced in view of the present economic crisis in the country. Moreover, the Soviet Union, the traditional supplier of petroleum, wants payments in hard currency and even then, sometimes, fails to ensure a stable delivery of petroleum and related products, which is about 20,000 barrels a day.

In such circumstances, in early 1990, the MPR Government decided to set up a state company-Mongol

Gadzryn Tos or Mongolian Petroleum Company (MGT) to administer all petroleum related matters, including research and exploitation.

Last year, specialists of the company conducted geological exploration surveys and also participated in drafting the Law on Petroleum, which was discussed and approved by the State Small Hural (Parliament) recently.

MGT in cooperation with its consultant company—Exploration Associates International of Texas (EAIT)—has made presentations to the oil industry in Houston, USA (December 1990) and in London (February 1991) attended by about 60 oil companies.

Together with EAIT the company prepared a joint venture report "The Petroleum Potential of Mongolia."

In May, 1991 the company opened 10 contract areas in the country's southern and western parts (see map) for bidding and a number of oil companies have expressed their interest in participating in the first round of bidding.

Contract negotiations and awards are scheduled for December 1991 and January 1992.

The second round of bidding will start in April 1992 immediately after the geological survey, which has been commenced by the Western Geophysical, one of the world's largest seismic survey companies.

The MGT fears that the small internal market and lack of infrastructure necessary for oil exploration, production and transportation could hamper further progress in this area critically important for Mongolia.

Oil Processing in Mongolia

92P50029A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL
MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 3

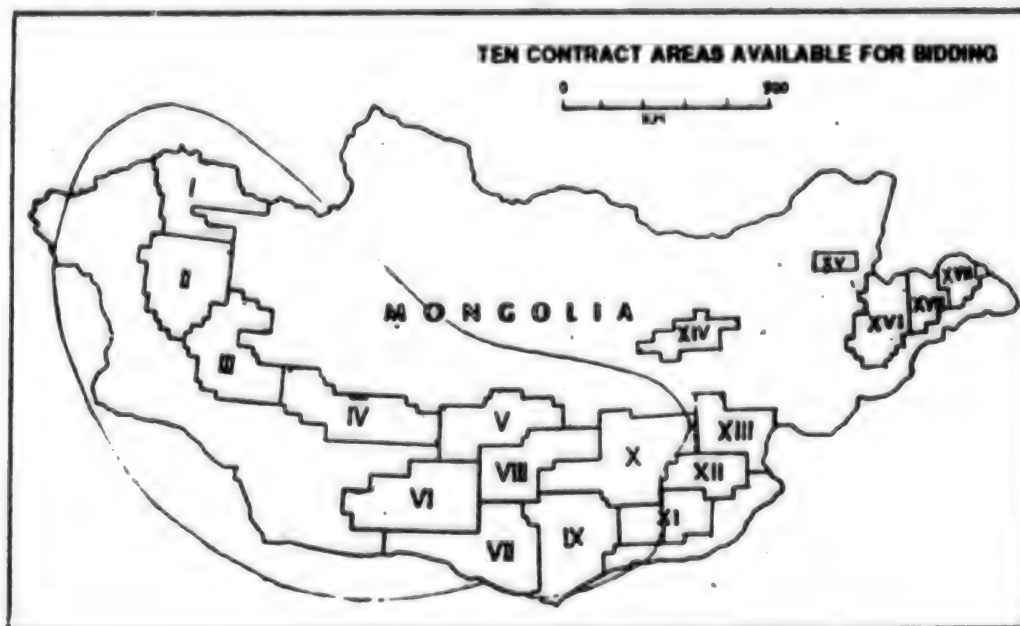
[Text] The other day C. Purebdorj, Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia received Colin D. Wilkinson, Exploitation Manager and Alan S. Hegburg, Manager, Corporate Affairs of the Phillips Petroleum Company (PPC).

Regarding the meeting, the Deputy Premier said the following:

Representatives of the PPC were in Mongolia on their own initiative. They came here in response to a tender announced by us on the conditions of exploitation, extraction and subsequently processing of oil on the territory of Mongolia. This private company, one of the ten largest US oil corporations, sent its envoys to study the possibility of establishing contacts and learning first-hand the details of a possible cooperation in the future. It must be noted that they did not have any concrete programme of exploiting oil on our territory.

During the talks, a number of suggestions were tabled. In particular, they were interested in obtaining from the Mongolian government priority rights to work in this direction. From our side, we did not express any commitments, as we want to develop competitiveness among the interested firms.

In other words, we would like to work with a company with the most acceptable for us project. On the other hand, the PPC suggested time-table for the exploitation of oil was not acceptable (from 6-9 years). As is known, the Government has already instructed the related bodies to begin work in this direction in 1993.



At the same time, our meeting with the envoys of PPC was useful. They made some valuable remarks and advice, which must be studied properly especially while establishing contacts with other firms. On the other hand, as distinct from us, they were not that interested in ensuring oil supplies to Mongolia as they were interested in their own commercial profits in the years ahead. Mongolia's top priority task is to ensure a self-sufficiency in liquid fuel.

Apart from this, they were satisfied as far as the juridical foundations for joint exploitation of oil on the territory of Mongolia was concerned. In this regard they admitted that good ground-work has been done. The company also expressed its preparedness to train personnel, draft technical documents.

I think that such a mutual exchange of information and views is beneficial to all sides concerned. The PPC has promised to draft a concrete project on the basis of understanding reached with the Mongol Gadzryn Tos (Mongolian Petroleum) Company. If their project corresponds to our interests and takes consideration of our preconditions, the Mongolian Government is prepared to work with the Phillips Petroleum Company.

Experts Look at Coal To Save Fuel Crisis

92P50027A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL
MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 3

[Article by Y. Yunden: "Fuel From Coal, a Likely Possibility"]

[Text] In the present conditions of serious fuel crisis, Mongolian scientists are looking for alternative sources of fuel and energy. Experts are optimistic that the Research Centre of Chemistry and Coal Technology will make a breakthrough in extracting gasoline from coal, which is available in plenty in this country, which could relieve the country of its energy crisis.

Solar energy, wind and sea waves. Fuel from sugar-cane.... In a search for overcoming the energy crisis and in the face of growing ecological problems, scientists are looking for cheaper and ecologically-clean energy source.

By the end of 60's, the USA, Britain and Federal Germany had developed a technology of processing fuel from coal, peat, and other minerals, which were easily available.

According to researchers of the Centre under the MPR Ministry of Energy, the development of this branch is especially promising for Mongolia whereby she can solve the problem of transport fuel within the next few years.

T. Tsedebsuren, Candidate of Science (Technology), who is the head of the centre and who has been studying energy problems for more than 10 years now said: "Rich coal deposits in the country create favourable conditions for producing gasoline and kerosene from coal. We have developed a project, basing on the data obtained from

our experiments, the realization of which would make it possible to produce by the year 2000, some 600,000 tonnes of liquid fuel a year (80 percent of the gasoline consumed today)."

According to scientists and economists, the Obdughudag coal deposit in Dundgobi Province in the south, with an appropriate infrastructure and communication, would be the most adequate place for erecting an oil industrial complex.

"Proposals on cooperation in realizing this project were made 20 years ago, but because of an abundance of Soviet oil, the former Mongolian leaders waived off the offer," said T. Tsedebsuren.

"Today this issue becomes increasingly topical," considers Tsedebsuren. "The project will cost about US\$600 million, which compared to the setting up of a national oil extracting and processing industry, promises to be cost-effective."

Fuel Crisis Hinders Mongolian Transportation System

92P50025A Ulaanbaatar THE MONGOL
MESSENGER in English 9 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] The fuel crisis increasingly tells on the every-day life of Mongolia. With a reduction of oil-products and fuel from the Soviet Union, the country is encountering serious setbacks and the Government is forced to take stringent measures to ensure the normal functioning of the transport.

The vast territory and the location of settlements far apart make auto-transport practically the sole reliable means of transporting freight and passengers. In order to ensure the stability of the economy, the country requires in one year at least 900,000 tons of fuel and oil products for freight and passenger transportation.

However, in view of the deepening economic crisis and a 50-percent drop in the supply of petroleum from the Soviet Union, the entire transport system of Mongolia has found itself in the grips of fuel crisis. More than one third of 40,000 state and more than 8,000 private cars are left without any fuel. Many of the domestic motor routes have been changed. The transportation of mail, periodicals and necessary commodities are being delayed. The question of supplying the necessary number of lorries for the harvesting remains a big problem.

In such circumstances, the Government had no other choice but to take stringent measures—it introduced from 1 July, 1991 limited supply of petroleum to both private and government vehicles. Only police, ambulance and fire department cars are not affected by this restriction.

Another similar action was taken early this August. The price of gasoline was increased almost five fold and

consequently the bus and taxi fares and the cost of freight transport shot up drastically.

Naturally this spirals up inflation but the Government had no other choice especially when the country has to spend hard currency to buy fuel and combustibles from the USSR. In the previous years Mongolia bought 900,000 tons of petroleum a year, which cost almost one half of the country's export resources, but this year this figure has dropped to 400,000 tons.

The Government fully realizes the magnitude of the problem fraught with the danger of complicating the economic situation. In 1990 it decided to set up the Mongol Petroleum Company which has been instructed to start oil production within the next few years.

Alongside this much attention is being given to using solar and wind energy and appropriate agreements have been signed with a number of foreign firms and companies. Today, however, the situation does not look very promising as it will be some time before we know what the returns from these opportunities will be. Furthermore, the problem of fuel supply will be resolved only after taking the country out of the deep economic crisis as a whole.

Experts and scientists muse on the prospects and possibilities of resolving this problem.

Report on April 90 Union of Mongolian Journalists Congress

924M0001A Ulaanbaatar SETGUULCH in Mongolian
No 3, 1990

[No 3, 1990 p 2]

[Text] Communiqué of Sixth Congress Issued

The Sixth Congress of the Union of Mongolian Journalists was held in Ulaanbaatar on 26 and 27 April 1990. Every fourth member of the Union of Mongolian Journalists participated as a delegate.

H. Tseblee, a chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Congress, which had been organized by the third plenum of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee, presented the report "The Times and We the Journalists" to the congress.

T. Mashigdorj presented the report of the Control Commission of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and D. Borduh, of the Mandate Commission.

More than 50 delegates spoke at the congress, expressed their opinions and made critical comments.

The congress approved the new Statute of the Union of Mongolian Journalists and the principles of Mongolian journalists.

The congress discussed organizational issues and reorganized the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee into a committee consisting of 59 persons.

The first plenum of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee discussed organizational questions and elected T. Monhjargal as chairman of this committee, O. Togoo as deputy chairman and A. Abirmed, D. Altay, T. Baldorj, B. Ganbat and D. Suhjargalmaa as members of the presidium.

The Control Council of the Union of Mongolian Journalists with a seven-person membership, was organized. D. Borduh was elected chairman and Y. Sumiyaa deputy chairman.

[No 3, 1990 pp 35-36]

[Text] Journalists Union Committee Members Elected

The following individuals were elected members of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee at the Sixth Congress of the Union of Mongolian Journalists:

1. Abirmed Ayuushiyn, chief editor of Mongolian Radio;
2. Akim Gotohyn, editor of the TSOG periodical;
3. Altay Dzorigiyn, chief editor of Mongolian Television;
4. Ariunbaatar Heeshigiyn, correspondent for the Hentey Aymag URAGSHAA newspaper;
5. Baldorj Tserendorjiyn, first assistant editor of the ARDYN ERH newspaper;
6. Baramsay Jargalyn, worker in the literature department of the TONSHUUL periodical;
7. Batmonh Suhbaataryn, chief editor of the General Editorial Board for Publications for Youths;
8. Batsayhan Jigmediyn, ARHANGAYN UNEN newspaper correspondent;
9. Batsuh Jorooniy, responsible editor of the Dundgobi Aymag ULAAN TUG newspaper;
10. Bat-Erdene Banjilyn, first deputy chairman of the State Information, Radio and Television Committee;
11. Bat-Erdene Ochiryn, Mongolian Television operator;
12. Bayar Sanjaagiyn, deputy chairman of the State Information, Radio and Television Committee;
13. Bayarsayhan Purejabyn, Mongolian Radio editor;
14. Bold Minisiyn, responsible secretary of the PION-ERIYN UNEN newspaper;
15. Bumdari Rentsendorjiyn, responsible secretary of the Selenge Aymag SUHBAATARYN TUG newspaper;
16. Galsan Chinagiyn, chief editor at the MONGOL KINO Studio;
17. Ganbat Bajuudayn, responsible secretary of the UNEN newspaper;

18. Ganbold Baasanjabyn, secretary of the literature department of the UNEN newspaper;
 19. Gurbadzar Shagdarsurengiyn, secretary of the literature department of Mongolian Television;
 20. Dabaadorj Togmidyn, responsible secretary of the MONGOLYN DZALUUCHUUD newspaper;
 21. Dan-Aajab Sereeteriyn, chief of the General Editorial Board for Publications of the Ministry of People's Education;
 22. Dashnyam Lubsandorjiyn, UNEN newspaper reviewer;
 23. Dashdondob Tsendendorjiyn, UNEN newspaper reviewer;
 24. Dashrentsen Gombyn, ANHDUGAAR TABAN JIL newspaper worker;
 25. Dolgorsuren Damdinsurengiyn, television correspondent;
 26. Jambaldorj Sumiyaagiyn, journalist;
 27. Jamts Gochooigiyn, UNEN newspaper reviewer;
 28. Jamiyan Galsangiyn, BAGSH newspaper correspondent;
 29. Jargal Dugaryn, director of the Mongolian Television Program Administration;
 30. Dzulikafili Mabletyn, instructor at the Mongolian State University;
 31. Lhagba Nanjaagiyn, editor of the CHOLOOT HOD-OLMOR newspaper;
 32. Mashbat Terbishiy, Mongolian Television operator;
 33. Monbaatar Tsodolyn, assistant editor of the UNEN newspaper;
 34. Mondalay Sangidorjiyn, responsible editor of the HODOLMORIYN TOLOO newspaper;
 35. Monhjargal Tsemidiyn, chairman of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee;
 36. Monh-Ochir Jugderiyn, Bulgan Aymag DEBSHILT newspaper;
 37. Nabchaa Myagmarjabyn, responsible secretary of the SETGUULCH periodical;
 38. Natsagdorj Tsegmidiyn, chief editor of the General Editorial board for Publications of the Mongolian Youth League;
 39. Norob Belegiyn, Ubs Aymag TERGUUNIY MAL-CHIN newspaper worker;
 40. Otgonbayar Dashmagbany, chief editor of the Mongolian Press Agency;
 41. Pureb Dugerjabyn, responsible editor of the NAY-RAMDLYN DARHAN newspaper;
 42. Purebsuren Sandagdorjiyn, UNEN newspaper correspondent in Dundgobi Aymag;
 43. Renchinhand Ishdorjiyn, Mongolian Radio correspondent;
 44. Sandagdorj Surengiyn, responsible editor of the MONTSAME Agency;
 45. Sodnomjamts Sharabyn, responsible editor of the SUHBAATARYN DZAM newspaper;
 46. Suhjargalmaa Dugersurengiyn, responsible editor at the MONTSAME Agency;
 47. Togoo Osohbayaryn, deputy chairman of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee;
 48. Tubdennyam Surmaajabyn, editor of the MONGOLYN SPORT newspaper;
 49. Tudeb Lodongiyn, editor-in-chief of the UNEN newspaper;
 50. Tumenjargal Rabjaagiyn, responsible editor of the Dornod Aymag DOL newspaper;
 51. Huandag Shamahayn, JANA-OCHIR newspaper worker;
 52. Tserenpil Shagdarsurengiyn, UNEN correspondent in Dornod Aymag;
 53. Tserendorj Sandagdorjiyn, editor of the ODTEY BICHIG newspaper;
 54. Chantuu Byambyn, chief editor of the General Editorial Board of Publications of the Mongolian People's Army;
 55. Shiyreb Monhiyn, Mongolian Radio reviewer;
 56. Elbegdorj Tsahiagiyn, editor of the ARDCHILAL newspaper;
 57. Enhbold Togoogiyn, editor at the State Photography Office;
 58. Enhjargal Hayanhyarbaagiyn, Bayanhongor Aymag LENINIY DZAM newspaper worker; and
 59. Erdene Bumtsendiyn association of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee.
- [No 3, 1990 p 36]
- [Text] Control Council Members Elected
- The following individuals were elected members of the Control Commission of the Union of Mongolian Journalists Committee:
1. Borduh Dashdondongiyn (chairman), assistant editor of the ARDYN ERH newspaper;

2. Sumiyaa Yadambayn (deputy chairman), responsible secretary of the BAGSH newspaper;
3. Bat-Oldziy Lamjaby, UNEN correspondent in Dzabhan Aymag;
4. Bodigerel Dalsurengiyn, UNEN correspondent;
5. Monhoo Ondonhuugiyn, chief editor of Mongolian Radio;
6. Tsetsegchuluun Tserendorjiyn, NIYSLELIYN SONIN BICHIG newspaper correspondent; and
7. Bat-Orshih Tsebeeniy, responsible secretary of the ULAAN-OD newspaper.

Mongolian Democratic Association President Profiled

92P50023A Ulaanbaatar *THE MONGOL MESSENGER* in English 9 Sep 91 p 2

[Text] In other countries, the democratic transformations in Mongolia in the past one year are associated with the name of Sanjaasurengiyn Dzorig. This is quite true, as the 29-year-old post-graduate of the Mongolian State University, who was doing research on scientific communism, became one of the leading organizers and theoreticians of the democratic movement in the country.

What is paradoxical is the Dzorig, who initially chose to preach Marxism-Leninism, changed sides to criticize them.

Justifying his move, Dzorig says that during the so-called building of socialism in Mongolia many grave errors were committed which pushed the country to the brink of catastrophe, and the Mongolian people—to poverty. This is what prompted the imperative need to introduce a healthy and just relationship in the society, according to Dzorig.

S. Dzorig graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of the Moscow State University in 1985.

He spent one year, after graduation, working as an instructor at the Ulaanbaatar city Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union. In 1986 Dzorig started working as a lecturer in scientific communism at the Mongolian State University. Currently he is working on a dissertation on the issues of streamlining the political systems of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dzorig's maternal grandfather was A.D. Simukov, one of the well-known Mongolists in the USSR, who was repressed in 1938 and died in one of the many camps set up by Stalin.

S. Dzorig is concurrently working as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group and President of the Amateur Body-building Society of Mongolia.

He likes to read sci-fi novels and literature on politics and astrology. He likes sports and music.

S. Dzorig is not married.

Biographic Data

924M0002A Ulaanbaatar various sources in Mongolian 1991 p 1

[Text] Information has been obtained from various Mongolian-language sources published in Ulaanbaatar in 1991

ABDAY, C.

President of the Mongolian Association of Engineers, Doctors and Professors (ARDYN ERH 20 Feb 91 p 1)

AKIM, G.

Editor of IL TOBCHOO (IL TOBCHOO 11-21 Mar 91 p 2)

ALGIA, D.

Chairman of the Association of Mongolian Invalid Citizens (IL TOBCHOO 11-20 Apr 91 p 2)

AMARJARGAL, R.

Director of the College of Economics in the MPR (ARDYN ERH 28 Mar 91 p 2)

ALTANGEREL, B.

Executive secretary of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group (ARDYN ERH 18 Jan 91 p 1)

AYUURDZANA, H.

President of the Association of Mongolian Sinologists (ARGA BILIG No 3 1991 p 1)

BAASANJAB, G.

Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of the Agricultural Cooperatives of the MPR (UNEN 26 Feb 91 p 1)

BAATAR, D.

Elected president of the MPR Academy of Sciences at the recently held expanded meeting of all the members of the academy; born in 1941 to a herdsman's family living in the territory of Mandal Somon, currently known as Batsumber, in Selenge Aymag; in 1959 completed his training at Moscow University where he acquired the skills of a biophysicist; in 1969 defended his degree of candidate and in 1982 the degree of doctor; as of 1990 worked as the director of the Technological Institute of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences (ARDYN ERH 26 Feb 91 p 1)

BAATAR, J.

Major General and director of the MPR State Security Administration (ARDYN ERH 7 Feb 91 p 3)

BAATAR, S.

Colonel; director of the Socio-Political Department of the General Military Institute of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 16 Mar 91 p 4)

BAATARJAB, N.

First deputy director of the MPR Militia Institute concerned with training and research and candidate; elected president of the Union of Mongolian Lawyers at the seventh congress of this union (ARDYN ERH 1 Mar 91 p 2)

BADRAH, T.

Director of a department of the MPR State Statistical Office (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 1)

BADZARGUR, D.

Deputy director of the Crime Department of the MPR Militia Administration (ARDYN ERH 5 Apr 91 p 1)

BAGABANDI, N.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Party Central Committee (ARDYN ERH 2 Mar 91 p 1)

BALDORJ, T.

First assistant editor of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4); approved as chairman of the Mongolian-German Parliamentary Group at the 28 March 1991 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group (ARDYN ERH 2 Apr 91 p 1)

BALHAAJAB, T

Retired after having served as a secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP (IL TOBCHOO 1-10 Mar 91 p 12)

BARSBOLD, R.

Director of the Geological Institute of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences; approved as chairman of the Mongolian-Chinese Parliamentary Group at the 28 March 1991 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group (ARDYN ERH 2 Apr 91 p 1)

BARSBOLD, U.

Deputy minister of trade and industry of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 2 Mar 91 p 2)

BATBILEG, L.

Director of the General Department of the MPR State Nature and Environment Committee (ARDYN ERH 10 Aug 91 p 1)

BATJAB, [Fnu]

Deputy chairman of the Construction and Urban Organization Commission subordinate to the MPR Government (MONGOL ORGOO 16 Mar 91 p 2)

BATMONH, S.

Chief editor of the Joint Editorial Board for Publications for Youths; approved as chairman of the Mongolian-Italian Parliamentary Group at the 28 March 1991 meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group (ARDYN ERH 2 Apr 91 p 1)

BAT-HISHIG, B.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Party Central Committee (ARDYN ERH 2 Mar 91 p 1)

BAT-UUL, D.

Chairman of the Association of the Mongolian Unemployed (XXI DZUUN No 2 Mar 91 p 3)

BAT-UUL, E.

Chairman of the Mongolian Democratic Party (ARDYN ERH 29 Jan 91 p 1)

BAYAR, S.

Chairman of the Permanent Committee for State Organization of the MPR Small Hural (ARDYN ERH 29 Jan 91 p 1)

BAYARSAYHAN, N.

Member of the editorial board of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

BAYART, LUBSANDORJIYN

Advisor at the President's Office; completed training at the Moscow Foreign Language Institute and Academy for Diplomats; has Russian, French and English language [skills]; as of 1969, worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, diplomatic worker at the Embassy in Algiers, permanent representative to the Geneva branch of the United Nations in Geneva and other international organizations; adviser to a department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; is 46 years old (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 2)

BAYARTSOGT, S.

Elected president of the Association of Mongolian Youths (UNEN 19 Jan 91 p 1)

BEHAT, H.

Deputy minister of foreign relations of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 8 Feb 91 p 1)

BOLD, G.

First deputy chairman of the Construction and Urban Organization Commission subordinate to the MPR Government (MONGOL ORGOO 16 Mar 91 p 2)

BORDUH, D.

Assistant editor of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

BURIAD, B.

Chairman of the Association of Mongolian Construction Workers (MONGOL ORGOO 16 Mar 91 p 2)

BUYANDELGER, DAMDINSURENGIYN

Member of the Central Committee of the MPRP, deputy to the People's Great Hural and chairman of the Hobdo Aymag MPRP Committee; died unexpectedly 11 May 1991; born in 1946 to a family of workers in the territory of Erdeneburen Somon, Hobdo Aymag; attended 1954-1964 Hobd Aymag Ten-Year Secondary School, 1964-1968 the Institute of Agriculture and 1977-1979 the Party Institute subordinate to the Central Committee of the MPRP; worked 1968-1970 as economist at the "Badral" Cooperative located in Delger Somon, Gobi Aymag, 1970-1974 as director of the industry department for the masses of the Hobd Aymag Trade Union, 1974-1987 organizer, department head and second secretary of the Hobd Aymag Party Committee, 1987-1989 organizer at the Central Committee of the MPRP and since 1989 as chairman of the Hobd Aymag MPRP Committee; joined the MPRP in 1971; elected member of the Central Control Commission of the MPRP by the Extraordinary MPRP Congress held in 1990, member of the Party Central Committee by the Twentieth MPRP Congress, and deputy to the 12th People's Great Hural; work highly valued by the state and government; recipient of Order of the North Star and anniversary medals; obituary concluded with the list of the following names: B. Dash Yondon, N. Bagabandi, B. Bathishig, J. Boldbaatar, S. Dashdabaa, D. Lundeejantsan, C. Purebdorj, L. Tudeb, B. Tumen, B. Choyjilsuren, S. Balsanjantsamts, D. Bathuu, B. Sumiyaa and the chairmen of the Aymag and City MPRP committees (UNEN 14 May 91 p 4)

BYAMBAA, RAGCHAAGIYN

Deputy minister of health of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 23 Jan 91 p 1); graduated from the Institute of Medicine; formerly doctor in the Altay area where he rose to the position of an aymag health office chairman; defended his degree of candidate with the thesis "Some Issues Related to Organizing Midwife Assistance to Persons in the Rural Areas" (UNEN 13 Feb 91 p 3)

BYAMBAA, D.

Worker of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Relations and member of the editorial board of IL TOBCHOO (IL TOBCHOO 11-20 Mar 91 p 2)

BYAMBAJAB, J.

Member of the Permanent Committee for Women, Children and Youths of the MPR Small Hural (ARDYN ERH 24 Jan 91 p 1)

BYAMBASUREN, DASHIYN

Prime minister of the MPR; born in Hentiy Aymag in 1941; economist-statistician; candidate of economic sciences; member of the MPRP; worked as chairman of the State Committee for Socio-Economic Development; now directs the work of the government and is responsible for the defense of the MPR, foreign relations, security of the country, structure and organization of leadership, rural development, and publications and information organizations (YARILTSYA No 16 1990 p 24)

BYAMBASUREN, J.

Acting chairman of the Mongolian Social-Democratic Party (ARDYN ERH 5 Mar 91 p 1)

CHIMEDDORJ, T.

Mongolia Radio correspondent and member of the editorial board of IL TOBCHOO (IL TOBCHOO 11-20 Mar 91 p 2)

CHINGEL, [Fnu]

Chairman of the Free National Fund for Mongolian Children (ARDYN ERH 19 Mar 91 p 2)

CHOYNHOR, J.

First deputy minister of foreign relations of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 19 Jan 91 p 1)

DAGBA, M.

Assistant director of the MIAT Association (ARDYN ERH 27 Feb 91 p 1)

DALAYHUU, M.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arhangay People's Hural (ARDYN ERH 5 Feb 91 p 1)

DASHAA, G.

Deputy chairman of the Mongolian Union of Women (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 3)

DASHDABAA, GOMBOSURENGIYN

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; born in Ogiynuur Somon, Arhangay Aymag in 1939; is qualified as a lawyer; graduated from the Moscow City International Relations Institute in 1965 and worked for more than 10 years in the foreign relations sector; during this

time, he completed his training at the Diplomatic Academy; 1981-1984 served as ambassador to Cuba; knows Russian, Spanish and English; will also serve as ambassador to the Republic of Turkey (ARDYN ERH 27 Mar 91 p 3)

DASHDABAA, S.

Member of the President of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Party Central Committee (ARDYN ERH 29 Jan 91 p 1)

DASHDEMBEREL, C.

Director of the MPR President's Office (ARDYN ERH 23 Feb 91 p 1)

DASHDONDOB, T.

Member of the Citizens Council subordinate to the President of the MPR and journalist (UNEN 22 Feb 91 p 4)

DASHDORJ, Y.

First deputy minister of labor of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 2 Mar 91 p 1)

DASHDZEBEG, G.

First deputy minister of health of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 14 Mar 91 p 1)

DASHDZEBEG, T.

Major General (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 1)

DEMBEREL, B.

Vice President of the MPR Academy of Sciences (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 1)

DOL, C.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Free Labor Party of Mongolia (UNEN 22 Jan 91 p 1)

DOLJINTSEREN, B.

Deputy minister of foreign relations of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1)

DORLIGJAB, D.

Deputy prime minister of the Government of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1)

DORJPALAM, H.

Lieutenant Colonel and director of the Accounting and Analysis Department of the MPR Main Militia Administration (ARDYN ERH 7 Feb 91 p 2)

DUGEREE, G.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique (ARDYN ERH 13 Mar 91 p 1)

DZAGDRAGCHAA, H.

Head of the Consular Department at the MPR Embassy in the USSR (ARDYN ERH 8 Feb 91 p 4)

DZANGAD

Chairman of the Committee of the Union of Mongolian Artistic Workers (ARDYN ERH 8 Feb 91 p 1)

DZOLJARGAL, N.

Director of the Banking Department of the MPR Ministry of Trade and Development and a specialist in international economics; appointed and approved by the MPR Government as director of the Mongolian Stock Exchange Administration (ARDYN ERH 19 Jan 91 p 1)

DZORIG, N.

President of the Association of Mongolian Students (ARDYN ERH 27 Feb 91 p 1)

DZORIG, S.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group (ARDYN ERH 18 Jan 91 p 2)

ELBEGDORJ, TSAHAGIYN

Member of the MPR Small Hural and journalist (ARDYN ERH 25 Jan 91 p 1)

ENEBISH, L.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar People's Hural (MONGOL ORTOO 10 Mar 91 p 4)

ENHSAYHAN, J.

Minister-counsellor at the MPR Embassy in the USSR (ARDYN ERH 13 Feb 91 p 10)

ENHSAYHAN, M.

Member of the MPR Small Hural and chairman of the Permanent Committee for Economics of the State Small Hural (ARDYN ERH 18 Jan 91 p 2)

ERDENEBAATAR, J.

Director of the Special Affairs Inspection Department of the MPR Procurator's Office (UNEN 30 May 91 p 2)

GABAA, R.

Major general (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 1) and first deputy minister of defense of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 16 Mar 91 p 4)

GALINDEB, B.

Lieutenant Colonel (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 2)

GANBOLD, C.

Born in Dornod Aymag in 1953; in 1976 graduated from the English Language Course of the Moscow Foreign Language Institute; worked 1976-1990 as consultant to the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Union of Peace and Friendship Organizations; since 1990 director of a department of the International Mongolian Research Association; elected president of the Mongolian Association of Peace and Friendship Organizations (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 1)

GANBOLD, D.

First deputy prime minister of the MPR; approved as chairman of the Property Privatization Commission by the MPR Government (ARDYN ERH 19 Jan 91 p 1); [also] chairman of the Mongolian National Progress Party (ARDYN ERH 29 Jan 91 p 1)

GANBOLD, T.

Responsible secretary of the editorial board of IL TOBCHOO (IL TOBCHOO 11-20 Mar 91 p 2)

GANHUYAG, G.

First deputy chairman of the Ulaanbaatar City People's Hural (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 1)

GARAMJIL, L.

Lieutenant Colonel and head of the Ulaanbaatar Garrison of the MPR Main Militia Administration (ARDYN ERH 24 Jan 91 p 1)

GEGEENJARGAL, R.

Deputy director of the Correctional Training Work Office subordinate to the MPR Ministry of Justice (ARDYN ERH 6 Mar 91 p 1)

GERELCHULUUN, Y.

Consultant to the Economic Policy Council of the MPR Government; candidate of economic sciences (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 4); approved as secretary of the State Privatization Commission by the Government of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 19 Jan 91 p 1)

GONCHIGDORJ, R.

Vice president of the MPR and chairman of the State Small Hural; defended his degree of doctor of physics and mathematical sciences at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (ARDYN ERH 7 Feb 91 p 1)

GOTOB, D.

Deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Mongolian Association of Production and Service Cooperatives (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1)

GUNGAADORJ, SHARABYN

Head of the Council of Citizens subordinate to the MPR President's Office of the MPR, agronomist; candidate of agricultural sciences; since 1957 has served as agronomist at the Amgalan State Farm, instructor of the Central committee of the MPRP, deputy minister of agriculture, director of the Tes Feed Economy, first secretary of the Selenge Aymag Party Committee, minister of agriculture, and deputy chairman and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; is 56 years old (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 2)

GUNAE, D.

Aide to the prime minister of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 12 Mar 91 p 3)

GURRAGCHAA, J.

Chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Associations (ARDYN ERH 5 Mar 91 p 1)

HAADGAR, P.

Deputy minister of agriculture of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 16 Mar 91 p 2)

HANGAY, L.

Director of the Organization Department of the Office of the MPR State Small Hural; in 1979 graduated from the Mongolian State University and in 1990 the Moscow City Party Institute; lawyer and political scientist; is 35 years old; worked as specialist and department director at the MPR Ministry of Justice and consultant to the MPR Council of Ministers; as of October 1990 worked as director of the Organization Department of the Office of the State Small Hural (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 2)

HASBAT, L.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Iran (ARDYN ERH 13 Mar 91 p 1)

HONGOR, O.

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the MPRP and secretary of the Party Central Committee (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1)

HUDERCHULUUN, G.

Chairman of the General Committee of the Mongolian State Bank (ARDYN ERH 26 Jan 91 p 2)

ISHDORJ, N.

Director of the Price Policy Office of the MPR Ministry of Trade and Industry (ARDYN ERH 5 Feb 91 p 1)

JABDZMAA, L.

Deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ulaanbaatar City People's Hural (ARDYN ERH 26 Jan 91 p 2)

JAMBAJANTSAN, D.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Hungary (ARDYN ERH 8 Feb 91 p 1)

JARGALSAYHAN, NAYDANSURENGIN

Born in 1958 in Ulaanbaatar; after graduating from Ulaanbaatar Ten-Year Secondary School No 1 acquired higher international economic education in Czechoslovakia; as of 1981 worked at the Mongolian State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad and at the Mongolian State Bank; appointed president of the Mongolian Bank by the State Small Hural on 22 May 1991 (UNEN 30 May 91 p 1)

LHAGBAA, R.

Lieutenant colonel and director of a department of the MPR Main Militia Administration (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

LIGDEN, B.

Editor-in-chief of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

LUBSANJAB, NAMSRAYJABYN

Adviser at the MPR President's Office; lawyer; since 1977 procurator of a department and section head at the MPR Procurator's Office, director of the Legal Department and responsible secretary of the old State People's Control Committee, and deputy director of a department of the old Presidium of the People's Great Hural; is 37 years old (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 1)

MAAM, H.

One of the original organizers of the Free Labor Party; is first chairman of the Central Committee of the Free Labor Party; deputy chairman of the General Political Council of the Central Committee of the Free Labor Party; elected vice president of the Mongolian-Bulgarian Friendship Association (ARDYN ERH 12 Mar 91 p 1)

MAGSAR, S.

General secretary of the Mongolian National Olympic Committee (ARDYN ERH 12 Mar 91 p 3)

MANALJAY, G.

Secretary of the Presidium of the Ulaanbaatar City People's Hural (ARDYN ERH 27 Feb 91 p 3)

MENDSAYHAN, S.

Secretary of the Mongolian Social Democratic Party (ARDYN ERH 18 Jan 91 p 1)

MISHIGORJ, N.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1); [also] MPR ambassador extraordinary to the Republic of Finland (ARDYN ERH 21 Feb 91 p 1)

MOLOMJAMTS, D.

Director of the Administrator Office of the MPR Government (ARDYN ERH 26 Feb 91 p 1)

MOLOMJAMTS, DEMCHIGIYN

Born in 1920 in the territory of Bayanjargalan Somon, Dundgobi Aymag; in 1948 studied finance and economics; on 27 January 1947 joined the MPRP; as of 10 December 1968 deputy minister of finance and acting minister, as of 12 August 1948, minister of finance and chairman of the State Planning Commission, as of 1 June 1957, deputy chairman for trade and financial affairs of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, as of 22 March 1958 alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPRP, as of 17 December 1959 first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as of 10 April 1963, chairman of the Economic Cooperation Committee of the Council of Ministers and permanent delegate to CEMA, as of 10 May 1965 secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and as of 11 June 1966 to 22 March 1990 member of the Politburo of the Party Committee (UNEN 26 April 1991 p 2)

MONHBUYAN, M.

Responsible secretary Central Council of the Union of Mongolian Women (ARDYN ERH 9 Feb 91 p 1)

MONDAGBAATAR, L.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Portugal (UNEN 5 Mar 91 p 1)

NALJIR, DAMDINGIYN

Adviser to the MPR President's Office; chemical engineering specialist of the Army; in 1972 completed training at the Military Chemical Defense Academy in the Soviet Union and the Academy for the Chief of Staffs of the Armed Services; as of 1970 director, chief engineer, and research worker at the Mongolian People's Army Chemical Laboratory, chief of staff and commandant of People's Army Unit No X and director of the Chemical Services of the Army; has rank of colonel; is 46 years old (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 2)

NANDZAD, B.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland (ARDYN ERH 1 Mar 91 p 1)

ONOBORGIL, Y.

Secretary of the Mongolian Association To Support the UNEN (UNEN 10 Apr 91 p 4)

OTGON, R.

Senior research worker and candidate; elected president of the newly created Mongolian America Research Center (ARDYN ERH 25 Jan 91 p 1)

OYUUN, T.

Director of the Main Control Department of the MPR State Procurator's Office (ARDYN ERH 10 Jan 91 p 3)

PUREB, B.

Director of the Main Militia Administration subordinate to the Government of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 19 Jan 91 p 1)

PUREBDASH, B.

Responsible secretary of the editorial board of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

PUREBDORJ, C.

Deputy prime minister of the Government of the MPR and head of the MPR delegation participating in the 47th meeting of the Economic and Social Commission of the Asian and Pacific Ocean Countries; elected deputy chairman of this meeting (UNEN 4 Apr 91 p 4)

PUREBDORJ, L.

Deputy to the People's Great Hural and first deputy minister of finance of the MPR; appointed director of the MPR Tax Service by the Government of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 10 Jan 91 p 3)

PUREBDORJ, L.

Major General (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 1)

REMCHIMBYAMBA, R.

First deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dornod Aymag People's Hural (ARDYN ERH 14 Mar 91 p 3)

SANDR, CHOGIYN

Colonel, deputy chairman of the MPR State Security Office and director of the Border Troops; promoted to the rank of major general in accordance with a decree of the President of the MPR signed by P. Ochirbat, MPR President, in Ulaanbaatar on 16 March 1991 (ARDYN ERH 19 Mar 91 p 1)

SANJAASUREN, L.

Director of the Correctional Training Labor Office subordinate to the MPR Ministry of Justice (ARDYN ERH 6 Mar 91 p 1)

SHAGDARSUREN, O.

Deputy director of the Correctional Training Work Office subordinate to the MPR Ministry of Justice (ARDYN ERH 6 Mar 91 p 1)

SHATABJAA, R.

Chairman of the Construction and Urban Organization Committee subordinate to the MPR Government (MONGOL ORGOO 16 Mar 91 p 2)

SUHBAATAR, T.

Deputy minister of agriculture of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 26 Feb 91 p 1)

SUH-ERDENE, D.

General director of the Mongolian Trade and Development Bank (UNEN 6 Apr 91 p 1)

SUNDEB, P.

Lieutenant Colonel and director of the Border Department of the Mongolian Border Troops Staff (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 3)

SURENHORLOO, D.

General director of the MIAT Association (ARDYN ERH 27 Feb 91 p 1)

TOMOR, C.

MONTSAME correspondent in Beijing (ARDYN ERH 7 Mar 91 p 1)

TOGOO, O.

Member of the editorial board of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

TSAGAANHUU, R.

First deputy minister of national development of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 12 Mar 91 p 1)

TSEDENDAGBA, I.

Instructor at the Mongolian Higher Political School and doctor of economic sciences; elected chairman of the Presidium and Executive Committee of the Bayanhongor Aymag People's Hural at the second session of the people's hural (ARDYN ERH 30 Jan 91 p 2)

TSEDEN-ISH, D.

Member of the editorial board of ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

TSOGTSAYHAN, G.

Deputy minister of labor of the MPR (ARDYN ERH 14 Mar 91 p 1)

TSOLMON, A.

MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation (ARDYN ERH 2 Mar 91 p 3)

TSOODOL, D.

Member of the editorial board ARDYN ERH (ARDYN ERH 6 Feb 91 p 4)

TUMEN, BUDSURENGIYN

Senior advisor at the MPR President's Office; coordinator of the Council of Scholars subordinate to the President's Office; candidate of economic sciences; since 1978 research worker, department head and scholar-secretary at the Economics Institute of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences; served as assistant to the chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; 34-years-old (ARDYN ERH 11 Jan 91 p 2)

URJINHUNDEB, PERENLEYN

Born in 1947; graduated in 1971 from the University in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in 1982 from the Diplomats' Academy in the Soviet Union; has Korean, Russian and English language capability; worked 1971-1979 as a worker at the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the MPR, 1982-1984 as deputy director of a department at the same ministry, 1984-1989 ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 1990-1991 as a director of a department of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Relations; is married and has four children; appointed MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Korea according to a decree of the President of the MPR (UNEN 15 Mar 91 p 4)

YADAMSUREN, J.

Chairman of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee (UNEN 2 Apr 91 p 2)

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